TELLER, DUBOIS AND OTHERS WILL LEAVE THEIR PARTY.

They Serve Notice on Members of the Committee on Resolutions that They Will Bolt.

AFFECTING SCENES YESTERDAY

TEARS SHED BY WELL-KNOWN POL-ITICIANS AND STATESMEN.

Speeches of the Seceders Listened to in Sorrow by Their Gold-Standard Friends.

ONLY TEN VOTES FOR SILVER

WHITE METALLETS VOTED DOWN.

Subcommittee's Platform Changed Slightly and Then Adopted by the Full Committee.

OF THE ADDRESSES

REMARKS OF MESSRS. TELLER. CANNON, DUBOIS AND MOTT.

Replies of Lodge, Darlington and Others-Bolters Likely to Go with Populists or Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.-The committee on resolutions was in continuous session today from 10 o'clock until 3 o'clock. The subcommittee had been in session during the night and reported the platform as given in the dispatches last night. This report animated discussion with only minor changes in the form of expression. The feature of the day, of course, was the action of Senator Teller and other silver members of the committee on the financial plank. Senator Teller opened the opposition to the platform in offering his amendment for free and independent coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Neither he nor his colleagues had any hope that Mr. Teller's proposition took the floor to formally announce that he could no longer act with the Republican party, if a gold plank was placed in the platform. His address was most affecting. His expression of regret that he had reached the parting of the ways moved some of his colleagues to tears. Chairman Foraker, Governors Warmouth, Merriam and other members of the committee, who supported the majority report, unitsaying that a scene. Teller displayed no bitterness, but he was impressively sad in expressing regret at what he termed the act of the party in leaving him and his associates. But it was left to other members from the West, notably Dubois, Cannon and Hartman, to become more emotionally impressive than theirleader. The hearts of veteran politicians melted like those of children. There were tears which were not shed for dra-

Among the speakers was T. C. Cleveland, the member of the committee from Nevada, who expressed his admiration for McKinley. He said he would oppose him with all his might, as he knew McKinley would not only stand on the platform, but that he would carry it out to the letter. Mr. La Follette, the member of the committee from Wisconsin, who had been a member of the committee on ways and means when McKinley was its chairman, resented the charge of Senator Teller that others had been more instrumental in framing the McKinley law than McKinley. In a vigorous speech Mr. La Follette to be the author of the tariff of 1890 and that he only showed the courtesy to other pers of his committee in conferring with them while he himself gave personal attention to the preparation of all the schedules. The sensational speeches produced sadness, not applause. There was no cheering by the victors, when they carried their point by a vote of 41 to 10. The committee was in executive session all day. No visitors were admitted and even the adjoining halls and corridors were guarded. They gave no hearing to those who wanted

The Colorado delegation had a meeting to-night and decided in positive terms to leave the convention in a body on the adoption of the platform containing a declaration for a gold standard. It has been frequently announced that they would pursue this course, but there has really been more or less doubt up to to-night that they would, one or two members of the delegation being in doubt as to the wisdom of the course. Senator Teller was present and told the other members of the delegation that he appreciated to the utmost the gravity of the step, and that notwithstanding their instructions to be governed by his opinion he felt that the occasion was one when every man should be guided largely by his opinion. The decision to go out of the convention was unanimous. The Idaho delegation as a body, a majority of the Utah and Nevada delegations and a part of the Montana and North Carolina delegations will go out with the Colorado men.

to be heard on different points.

When the sliver delegates walk out of the convention to-morrow it is their purpose to hold a meeting of their own, at which they

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will probably place Senator Teller in the field as a candidate for the presidency on a free-silver platform. A number of Populist leaders, including Chairman Taubeneck and Hon. T. M. Patterson, of Denver, are in the city, and it is understood that they party in a public address. The only obstacle standing in the way of this course is the fact that Senator Teller has not yet given his assent.

At a meeting of the Utah delegation tonight delegates Cannon, Allen and Kerens announced that they would go out of the convention with Senator Teller. The other three delegates, Senator Brown and Messrs. McCormick and Trumbo, announced that they would remain in the convention. Alternates Rogers, Green and Smith were present at the meeting and announced that they would take the vacant seats and abide by the results of the convention, so that the Utah delegation will be full in any event. National Committeeman Salsbury and Judges Miney and Barth, of the Utah Supreme Court, were present and strongly advised against any bolt.

COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

Speeches by Radical Silverites-Ten

Votes for White Metal. ST. LOUIS, June 17 .- The committee on resolutions met at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and immediately took up the platform as prepared by the subcommittee of nine. After reading it as a whole Chairman Foraker stated that the subcommittee had given the different declarations the fullest consideration during the night, and had ALL AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY the counsel of the best thought of the party, not only in deciding on the principles of the party, but also in the forms for expressing the same. After the report was submitted with this expression it was decided to take it up ad seriatim for consideration. The whereas, in which the history and mission of the party was recorded, was adopted without opposition. Then came the preamble, in which the indictment of President Cleveland's administration was most strongly expressed. There was some difference of opinion on the severity of the language in this indictment, but Senator Foraker defended it very earnestly, and it was adopted without any

The plank on the tariff was adopted as there would be no hope for them in the orted, including the reciprocity clause, pending canvass on the coast. and there was no disposition to alter the language in any of the sections until the sugar-bounty question was reached. There was objection to the form of this resolution, and some brief speeches were made in support of various propositions. Amendments to the resolution were offered by Mr. Patterson, of Illinois, and Mr. Lauterbech, of New York, who contended for a declaration of a specific duty. They were replied to by Senator Gear, of Iowa, who contended for the merit of the bounty system, saying that the main object was to protect the original producers of sugar in this country, and that the was adopted by the subcomittee after an bounty system was well calculated to accomplish this purpose. The committee adopted resolutions declaring specifically for the adequate protection of wool and woolens, and still another for the encour-

agement of American shipping.

SENATOR TELLER'S SPEECH. At 12 o'clock the financial question was taken up. Senator Teller opened the discussion by offering the various substitutes which he had presented in the subcommitwould prevail, and the Colorado Senator | tee, and made a speech in support of them. He had scarcely begun when the members of the press, who had lined the hall outside the room in which the committee was meting, were invited to a more distant section of the hotel. The excuse was made that the committee wanted the use of the hallway, but the fact that the Colorado Senator's voice penetrated the wall and was plainly heard on the outside was accepted as the real reason for the eviction of the press. As the Senator progressed he was warmly applauded by his followers. gold-standard plank. The party, he said departing from its vaunted position putting itself in the hands of the bond ippers of Lombard and Wall streets. ficy he denounced as un-American, terests of humanity. He expressed his sinadopted, not because it affected him personally, but because it was a step that would seriously affect the welfare of the people of the entire country. As for him-self, he had been a Republican since the ante-bellum days. He had assisted in securing the nomination of Lincoln, and had upported him in the campaign. Naturally, therefore, the step now proposed was regarded by him in the most serious light. and he sincerely hoped that the step would not be taken. Mr. Teller, in the course of his remarks, stated in emphatic terms that if the gold-standard plank proposed was adopted he would consider it ncumbent on himself to sever his connecion with the convention. He could not consistently continue his relations with a body which was so determined to antagohis convictions of right and duty, and, as he believed, stultify its own rec-

CANNON AND DUBOIS. Senators Dubois, of Idaho, and Cannon, of Utah, followed in a similar strain, also announcing their intention to bolt the convention in case the "obnoxious gold standard plank" was adopted. Senator Canr speech was pronounced most impressive and affecting. He pictured in very fine language the hope which had been raised in the breasts of the people of Utah and of intermountain West by the promises of the Republican party; how the State had been redeemed from the Democratic ranks, and an overwhelming majority overcome, and all for what? Merely to have all the promises made in behalf of the Republicans ruthless-ly trodden in the mire and ignored at the time of their greatest need for a sustaining hand. This course was to them the subect of amazement and the deepest sorrow. He had hoped up to the last moment that this catastrophe should be averted, but if it could not be, he, too, deeply as the course pained him, must discontinue to act with the party. His conscience and the interest and convictions of his people demanded this course. In the dilemma offered no other Senator Dubois dwelt especially on the service the West had been to the Repub-

lican party, showing that that section had never, in its hour of need, been untrue to the party's call, on the contrary, responded with ready, willing and zealous heart whenever called on, even when other States, now bent on repudiating them and casting them out, had faltered and failed. He dwelt especially upon the strength of the West in the Senate, and showed that to the votes of that section in the Senate the Republican party had owed the maintenance of its protective tariff policy, and all other party policies, often times when their own sectional interests were in no wise involved. le asserted that the intermountain States had been regular in supplying two Senators for the support of these two lines of policy, while in New York, with not one Republican Senator; Ohio and Illinois with only one. and many of the Southern States, to say nothing of Indiana, Wisconsin and other Northern States, which were not now, and had not been for years, represented in the Senate by a Republican, came here to inaugurate a course which is not only ruinous to the West, but, as he believed, to the entire country-not only ruinous, but unpatriotic and contrary to the principles and doctrines of the Republican party. In view of these facts he, too, felt constrained, deeply as it pained him to do so, to announce his intention of leaving the conven-

tion in case of the adoption of the gold MOTT WITH THE SILVERITES. Mr. Mott, of North Carolina, followed in tors, but touched on the effect of the adoption of a gold standard on the country at large. He declared, however, that Governor McKinley was not a gold-standard advocate, and that if the proposed gold standard platform was adopted it would be done contrary to the Governor's wishes and convictions. He also asserted that Secretary also wanted a change in the wording of the Carlisle, who had so recently been loud in his denunciation of the demonetization of silver, had been the first man in the country to plant himself on the single gold stand-ard. This the Secretary had done in his Nashville speech, and he had soon been followed by his illustrious chief, Presi-

proposed to be the first of the American party of Lincoin and Grant in the attitude of following the lead of the Democratic ad-Cabinet. He referred to the issuance bonds by the Cleveland administration, which had, he said, aroused the indignation will indorse the selection on behalf of that of the entire country, but he declared that the party was putting itself in such a po-sition that it would be impossible for it to take advantage of this against the Democracy. He did not say in explicit words that he would leave the convention, but he left the impression that he would. Mr. Darlington, of Pennsylvania, replied

principally to Senator Teller's challenging the portion of the Senator's address referring to the dictation of Lombard street, and saying this was a poor return for the money, amounting to many millions of dollars, which had been invested in the West by the men of the East in building railroads and in other enterprises. 'We have given you our money freely, he said, "and are surprised that you she now want to pay us in money worth only 50 cents on the dollar."

pay them. What we object to is the pay-ing of \$2 for \$1 received." Then he pro-ceeded briefly to show that silver had not depreciated, but that it was gold that had ncreased in value.

LODGE REPLIES TO TELLER. Senator Lodge spoke briefly, but largely n a way personal to Senator Teller. He spoke of the esteem in which the Colorado Senator was held and the respect felt for him, but said that notwithstanding this feeling it was impossible to follow his idea of financial policy. To do so would be ruinous to the great commercial interests of the honest in his convictions and zealous in their support no man could doubt, but that he was right, did not follow. He regretted that they had come to the parting of the ways, but the parting was not the seeking of the gold-standard men, and if it could not e prevented it would have to be endured. Mr. Cannon, of Utah, said there was no use for the Republican party making an effort in his State this year under the millof a single gold-standard platform. He was severe in his charges on the money power and its dominance over this convention. He described the depressed condi-Mr. Lemmon, of California, advocated the Celler amendment strongly. He insisted that with the majority report as the declaration of the party, the plurality of 40,000 in California would not only be wiped out, but that the masses would become alienat-

of the room said they had never witnessed such touching scenes in politics. the silver men shed tears while speaking. Senator Cannon wept, crying aloud as he pleaded for Utah. No funeral could be more sad to him. He loved the party that was about to "cast him out." Senator Dubois was the most vehement in his utterances as to the result. He showed no emotion, but was firmly defiant. Senator Tel-ler was cool throughout the debate.

The silver amendment to the platform was defeated by a vote of 41 to 10. The ten States voting for the amendment were: California, Allen B. Lemmon: Colorado. H. Idaho, Fred T. Dubois; Mo tana, Charles Hartman; Nevada, Cleveland; North Carolina, M. L. Mott; Utah, F. B. Cannon; Wyoming, B. F. Fow-ler; Arizona, Charles H. Akers; New Mex-

ico, T. D. Burns. The financial plank of the majority was then taken up and the discussion was re sumed, the gold men having the floor. The silver members said they felt that they were in the sad hours of a partisan dissolution, but that they would proceed as courteously and regularly as possible and not formally leave the party till they had appealed to the court of last resort, the convention. They justified their course by saying the party had left them and that they were not leaving the party. They said that Secretary Carlisle, representing the Cleveland administration, in his Nashville speech, was the first to come out for a ingle gold standard and that the Republican party had come to the Democratic administration in its new departure. Messrs. Cannon and Dubois severely criticised the aconsistency of the indictment against President Cleveland, while adopting the cardinal principles of the Cleveland admin-

ALL AMENDMENTS REJECTED. Senator Teller spoke four times during the discussion, each time on different propositions, and all of the silver men expressed themselves. Senator Teller first spoke on his 16-to-1 proposition, then on the proposition for the free coinage of the American output and other propositions, which differed only in wording. There were no dilatory measures resorted to; no motions to lay on the table or anything else. With intense feeling, especially on the part of the silver men, all the amendments offered were voted down, 41 to 10. The only change in the vote was when Oklahoma voted in jority report, because it was too strongly worded for a single gold standard, making the vote 40 to 11. In one of his speeches Senator Teller said he wanted it understood there was nothing personal in his action against the nominee or Major McKinley's friends, but that it was a matter of principle alone with him. Congressman Hartof Montana, was emphatic on He stated that he regarded Kinley as an honest man who would faithfully carry out any platform on which he cannot support a presidential candidate on the single gold platform. They do not want it understood that they declare themselves out of the party. They are simply unable to support the present Republican national trict and local tickets. Congressman Hartman said the Republicans in 1852 declared for gold and silver and now they declare for gold only. They had repudiated the silver States and those States could not d any more of the of of majorities to rule, but not to reverse

The oratory did not cease with the taking the gold-standard plank. Among those who spoke at this time were Messrs. Festhat the silver men should find it necessary to take the course which they had decided on. Mr. Fessenden said that for himself he could not see that there was any such provocation as the silver men claimed, and e expressed the opinion that they should act the part of loyal Republicans and accept the will of the majority, go back to their people and tell them that the proper course to pursue was to support the ticket which would soon be nominated by the party at St. Louis. He said that he sympathized with the silver men in their diemma, but that the business interests of the country and the obligations incumbent on us to maintain our credit rendered it necessary that the course mapped out

should be pursued. BREWER ANSWERS DUBOIS. Mr. Brewer replied especially to Senator Dubois, saying that the silver Senators had practically severed their connection with the Republican party when they had refused to vote for the Dingley tariff bill and had announced that no tariff bill could pass the Senate so long as they held the balance of the power unless coupled with a declaration for the free coinage of silver. manded, he continued, it is that the country should have sufficient revenue with try could not be allowed to starve to death. f any principle of the Republican party had been preserved inviolate it was that of protection, and if the silver States proposed to repudiate protection it mattered ittle whether they were represented in the Senate by Republicans or Democrats. He closed by declaring that he sympathized much with the silver people, and that he had proposed to strike the word "gold" from the platform, but since they had anounced their intention to bolt it would be useless, apparently, to try to placate them and he would abstain from presenting the

Ex-Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, and R. M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, while favoring a more conservative plank than the single gold standard, as reported, gave their reasons for standing by the majority report. Both had amendments so as to prevent the retirement of paper currency, but waived their objections and supported tariff and ex-Governor Warmouth in the sugar plank, but both supported the plank as reported and the platform as a whole. Mr. LaFollette's speech was brought out by a remark made by Senator Teller to the ffect that there were two gentlemen in the room-Senator Gear and Mr. LaFollette-who had been members of the comdent Cleveland, in the announcement of his mittee on ways and means of the House adherence to this pernicious policy. When Mr. McKinley was chairman, and I came to this convention reluctantly, feel-nominee for first plate this fact the Republican party now who had done more towards the prepara-ing that this would be the result of your oped case of consumptions.

tion of the tariff bill which bere McKin-ley's name than had Mr. McHinley him-self. Mr. LaFollette took immediate occafollowing the lead of the Democratic ad-inistration and his chief supporter in the binet. He referred to the issuance of upon the presentation of the bill, and that its shaping was largely due to his energy and complete mastery of the subject in hand. He also spoke at some length in eulogy of Mr. McKinley's character and public service, referring especially to his championship of the tariff, predicting that under his administration there would be a return of that prosperity which had been coupled with the operation of the McKinley

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES. There was a slight flurry over a resolution offered by delegate Catron, of New Mexico, pledging the party to support a policy looking to the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Senator Lodge suggested as a substitute the reiteration of the declaration of 1892 on this subject, which merely provides for "Colorado," responded Mr. Teller, "has on this subject, which merely provides for always paid her debts and will continue to the admission of the Territories when it shall be made evident that the conditions prevailing in the Territories are such as to entitle them to admission. The substiute prevailed.

Mr. Lampson, of Mississippi, a colored member of the committee, offered a reso-lution denouncing the lynching of colored people in the South. The resolution was nancing of lawlessness in all parts of the country and, as amended, was adopted.

The vote was then taken upon the financial plank, but not until after it had been amended by striking out the words "now in circulation" in the last paragraph of the plank, making it read: All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at country. That the Colorado Senator was a parity with gold, etc. Otherwise the plank was adopted as telegraphed yesterday.

There was no division of the vote on sections following the money plank, although differences of opinion were ex-When it came to the vote on the option of the majority report of the committee as a whole there was no discussion because the silver members had dropped out and were conferring together in the corridor as to their action in the convention. Chairman Foraker, on a viva voce vote, therefore declared the report on the platform as a whole adopted. In speeches during the day, Messrs, Cannon, Dubois, Hartman, Cleveland and Fowtion of the country, and especially of his State, and gave notice that he and others would stand by Senator Teller, who truly represented them. derstood that the other four would do likewise, although Lemmon and Mott are re

SPEECHES IN DETAIL.

luctant about saying what they will do.

Senator Teller's Farewell to the Re publican Party. by the sliverites at the meeting of the committee on resolutions were given out

to-night. They are given below: Mr. Teller having presented to the committee a proposition for the free colnage of silver as a substitute for the financia plank proposed by the subcommittee to the whole committee spoke in part as follows: "Mr. Chairman, the importance of this question must be my excuse for detaining the committee a few moments. I have given this financial question the most careful attention that any man could give it. I have given it great study and the best thought of my mature years. I have been engaged all my life in a service which think fits me to judge rightly and correctly, and to draw proper conclusions under such circumstances. I have formed my convictions of the importance and character of this controversy. My convictions are of such a character that upon me they force ty. I admit that I may be wrong in every proposition touching this question that I may submit here to-day, but, as I have said. I have formed my own judgment and have tried to reach an intelligent judgment on this financial question; and after such deliberation and thought I say here now that in my judgment this question is the greatest question that has been presented to the American people in a hundred years. Right or wrong, I have convinced my judgment-and I have done that, too, from a partisan standpoint-not because the State of Colorado produces silver, but after the most careful investigation and painstaking

"If I had only my own judgment to de-pend upon I should be afraid to make such a statement to an intelligent like this, but I have back of me and agreeing with me and advocating bimetallism as against the gold standard, the intelligence of the world. Every political econonist in Europe, with five or six exception who are worthy to be named as political vocates of bimetallism. There is no professor of political economy in any of the great European institutions that does not declare for bimetallism and condemn that which you have put in your platform and you to-day mean to make the cardinal feature of the faith of the Republican party. This is the gold standard. The greatest teacher of New England, a man who commands more respect than any other teacher in this country or in Europe the only American whose text-books have become the text-books of European colleges, has declared that the question international bimetallism is a question of civilization. Mr. Chairman, I believe this and, believing this as I do, I say that it is not the prosperity of to-day or to-morrow that depends upon it, but this is a question which concerns civilization and morality; that concerns not the peo the United States alone, the people of the entire world, and on the rightful solution of which their prosperity and happiness depends. Having thus formed my conclusions after many years of public service and investigation, can look any man in the face and tell him that I believe this and then give my vote for a candidate who stands on a platform pledged to support the gold standard? Would you expect me to do it? Would you not despise me if I did it? And, what is more. Should I not despise myself? If I am wrong-and of course I may be-the truth will some day be known. If I am right you are entering upon a course that will some day, and that, too, speedily, bring to this country disaster and dire dis money powers. They conceded the rights tress. If a partial acceptance of this financial system has brought this country to themselves and trample on the consciences the condition that it is now in, what shall and convictions of those who were consist- be its condition when you have crystallized ent with the party's record. They regretted in the laws this declaration that you are that McKinley was not placed on such a platform as to enable the West to support him.

platform as to enable the West to support him.

"I do not intend to debate this question of the vote on the Teller substitute, but I am speaking now in explanation of my continued on the main proposition to adopt | conduct when I shall declare publicly, as shall if this platform is adopted, that can take no further part in this convensenden, of Connecticut, and Brewer, of tion and can no longer act with the Re-Michigan. Both expressed their regrets publican party. Mr. Chairman, it is not a small thing for a man to break from his political associations. No man would be justified in doing this except upon princi-ple. No man would be justified in doing so because of dissatisfaction with mere methods or candidates; but when adopt a principle and ask me to sustain it and make it one of the cardinal tenets of a great political organization; that believe to be destructive to the interests of the whole country, then common honesty calls for a protest from me. I have been in this party from its organization. I doubt whether to-day in this body or in the convention there is a man who has served more years in it than I, and I deny that there is any man who has served it with more devotion and with more enthusiasm than I have. When the Democratic party. to which I belonged and in which I had been reared, became the party of oppreswas destructive, in my opinion, not only to the black man, but to the white man as well, I walked out of that party into the new party, which then did not even have a name, a party that was weak and small, condemned and despised, out of which came this Republican party. But I did not then break the associations of more than forty years. I was then a young man full of enthusiasm and hope; my life was before me. Now it is behind me. "As a member of the Republican party ! have shared in its triumphs as I have shared in its few defeats. I took part by voice and vote in its first campaign and in every campaign since that it has made either in the States east or west of the Rocky mountains I have been an active participant. I was one of the first men in the Rocky mountains who advocated the Republican doctrine of protection and I have advocated it in every campaign the party has made. I believe in it now, but I

do not believe you can have adequate protection and the gold standard. The gold standard means low wages and low prices of products and that is verified by the conditions in every country of the world where it has been tried. I believe the adoption of the gold standard will in the end be destructive of the great interests for which the Republican party has professedly stood during all these years of its existence. Mr. Chairman, I shall break from the party of my youth and the party of my choice and the party of my service the party which has given honors such as few men have been given honors with a heart feeling as though I were going to my grave, as though I were burying my best friend, standard could induce me to make such s sacrifice; but the conviction is upon me

that it is a duty, not to my people, but to myself; not to the people of Colorado alone, but a duty which I owe to you and the

deliberations and that I should have to go life. And yet, I repeat, I would despise myself, believing as I do in the supreme importance of this question, if I failed to make any sacrifice that this cause mands, if I failed because of fear of taunts that will surely to me when I shall have done duty as my judgment tells me to it. I am going to fight for this principle, but I can no longer fight for it in the Repub an ranks with hopes of success. I had hop that the party that had done so much for the human race, and of whose future so much was hoped and expected, would come to the right view upon this question; and I still have a lingering hope that some day this party will reach a condition when it shall not take its declarations from Wall street or Lombard street, but from the honest sentiment of the great heart of the American people. I did not intend to detain you except with a simple statement of my earnest belief in the paramount importance of the principles for which I have con-tended so long in public life and in private life. It is my earnest belief that no ques tion is of more vital importance to the people of the United States or deserving of more careful thought and careful atten-tion than the financial question which is now presented for our solution."

SENATOR DUBOIS'S SPEECH. Senator Dubois spoke as follows: "I shall not detain the committee very long, but on an occasion of such momentous importance as this, feel as if I should say a few words. In looking around me I see gentlemen with whom I have been associated in the lower house of Congress and in the Senate of the United States, and gentlemen whom I recognize as friends and associates of my father when I was but a mere boy. It is due to the sentiment which surrounds all these associations of my life that I should speak, though briefly. In 1856 my father helped organize the Republican party. He was placed in nomination for a State office in that year on the first Republican ticket in Illinois by Abraham Lincoln. My oldest brother, born early in the forties, was named Lincoln after our martyred President. My father and Abraham Lincoln were close and intimate friends and associates from their early manhood. I was reared under the shadow of the roof of Mr. Lincoln, and my Republicanism comes to me in such a way that its purity cannot be questioned. My father left his old party to join the Republican party because the Republican party stood as the friend and sponsor for the masses, and if he could look down from high heaven on me at this moment he would say: 'My son, I approve of your action this day because you are leaving the party which I heiped to found for the reason that, instead of being a friend, it has now declared its intention to became the conversor of the struggling when the reason that of the minute the minute the castle, and, it has now declared its intention to sengers are thought to have been asleep all snug in bed. "I say to you, gentlemen of this committee, and you must not mistake it, you are dealing in this campaign with the consciences of men, and brass bands and appeals to partisanship will not avail. Some of my associates have said to me recent-'We take a pride in your career and you must not destroy it by leaving the Republican party; the Republican party is greater than any individual and you can-

not afford it.' In reply to that I would say that neither the Republican party nor any party is greater than the conscience of the numblest citizen of this county. In my udgment the Republican party this action, in endeavoring to fasten the gold standard upon our people, has written its last law of any importance upon the statute books of the Republic. Ever since 1878 the far Western States have furnished the Republican party with its majority in the United States Senate, whenever it has had a majority. We bring you an unbroken line of Republican Senators almost. While to-day Idaho has two Republican Senators, New York, which is a potent factor in this destruction of the party, has none. Colo rado has two Republican Senators, while Ohio, which is a party to this infamy, has but one. Montana has two Republican Senators while Illinois, which has been clamoring for the gold standard, has put one. Oregon, Utah and Wyoming each have two Republican Senators, while Wisconsin, whose repersentatives in this convention insist on the gold standard, has none. You should take time to pause and consider fore you enter upon this new policy. We have held these States firm and steadfast to the Republican party upon the personal assurances of our brother Senators and others high in authority in the councils of the party that the Republican party would restore silver to its proper place; and in addition to that our party plat-forms have always declared in plain terms in favor of silver as standard money. You may elect your President, which I doubt very much, but if you do your party will be powerless to enact laws. and your President can simply peddle out postoffiecs to these gentlemen who are unable to give you any electoral votes or

Representatives in Congress, but sit here the most determined and dogged advocates of the single gold standard. Do you ask me to return to my people and say to them that all these profeswere made to deceive deception. In leaving the party at this time which has betrayed its best friends and violated its most sacred promises, I deteachings of a life time are set aside, personally. It may mean my annihilation as a factor in public affairs, but at any rate I shall have this consolation, without which no one can be happy or contented in our short life. I shall maintain my own self-

Germans for the Gold Standard. ST. LOUIS, June 17 .- The following telegram was received in this city from New York last night for distribution among the delegates to the convention:

"The German-American Sound Money League declares, irrrespective of politics that it will support the party which by its platform emphatically declares for the maintenance of the gold standard and against free coinage at any ratio. It is supported in this declaration by 350 out of 387 German-American newspapers through out the country, and by nine-tenths of the German-American voters in the doubtful The telegram is signed by Oswald Ottendorfer, William Steinway, Carl Schurz, Louis Windmuller, Gustave H. Schwab, Edward Grosse, Dr. John Friedrich, Charles C. Wehrum. Theodore Sutro, Louis F. Domerich, Ewald Fleitman, John F. Dede-ner, Jacob Schiff and George Fred Victor.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

of Cheney have suspended payment at Cheney, Wash. The Governor of Oregon has ordered out the troops to proceed to Astoria to pre-

Judge Carpenter, of Michigan, has refused to enjoin German Knights of Pythias from using the name Improved Order of

serve the peace among the striking fisher-

Knights of Pythias. At the seventieth commencement of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, among the honorary degrees conferred was that of LL. D. on Thomas Wentworth Hig-

ginson, the eminent American historian of

Near Boonville, Ky., on Buffalo creek, Mrs. J. McIntosh stabbed to death Mrs. Polly Ann Fox, wife of the notorious Jas. Fox, who is now serving a ten-year sentence in the Kentucky penitentiary for counterfeiting. Jealousy over a man caused

No. 8 B. & O. railroad train, at Ball's Crossing, Knox county, Ohio, Tuesday night, struck and killed Stella Pitkin and fatally injured Henry Rosenthal. Jesse Bryant's skull is fractured and Mrs. Rosenthal's arm and leg are broken. All are of Mount Vernon. Vermont Nominates Grout.

sublican convention to-day nominated Maj. Josiah Grout, of Derby, for Governor over W. W. Stickney. The platform denounced free coinage of silver. Steamship Arrivals.

QUEENSTOWN, June 17 .- Arrived: Ger-

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 17 .- The Re-

MESSINA, June 17 .- Satled: California for New York.

manic, from New York.

be able to carve."

Remarkable. She paused to watch the boys playing mumblety peg. "Isn't it remarkable," said, "how cleverly a boy can handle knife?" "Yes," she answered, with a sigh; "and it's more remarkable to think how he

loses it all when he grows up and ought to

Lesson from the Present. Chicago Tribune. Proud Young Mother-John, let us call him

Equally Proud Young Father (gazing at his first born)—No. Miranda. It 1 ight keep him from being President of the United States some day.

The Vice Presidency. Kansas City Journal. The time seems to be approaching when no first-class man will be willing to accept second place on the ticket unless the nominee for first place has a well-devel-

THE DRUMMOND CASTLE GOES DOWN WITH 250 SOULS ON BOARD.

Prominent Englishmen and Impor tant Witnesses from the Trausvanl Were Passengers.

ONLY THREE SURVIVORS FOUND

ILL-FATED SHIP STRUCK ON A LEDGE NEAR THE FRENCH COAST.

Erratic Marquis De Mores Reported Killed in Africa, Where He Went to Help the Dervishes.

BREST, France, June 17 .- The British steamer Drummond Castle, Capt. N. W. Pierce, from Cape Town for London, last midnight struck a rock and went down three minutes later with 144 passengers, 103 officers and her crew on board. Two men were picked up floating on some wreckage by fisherman off Ushant, near which point the steamer went down. It is possible some of the passengers and crew escaped in the boats. The first announcement was that the disaster was the result of a collision, but when a dispatch from Ushant announced that the vessel struck a rock while hugging the French coast, instead of collision with another steamer, it was conceded that there could be few survivors. Six bodies have been washed ashore on the Island of Ushant.

become the oppressor of the struggling when the vessel struck. Seafaring men be- In sport and other manly exercises they speed, struck the ledge, ripped open the water-tight compartments and the greater part of the ship's bottom slid across the ledge and went down in the deep water on the outside. The ledge is near the island of Molene, half way between Ushant and portant witnesses in the trial of Dr. Jameon and other citizens and mining men of

As far as known the sole survivor a Ushant of the Drummond Castle is a man named Macquart. Six bodies have already been recovered there. One is that of an officer of the lost steamship and another is that of a girl six years old. Two additional survivors of the sunken steamship are at Isla de Molene. Tugs have been sent out from this port to the scene of the dis-aster in the hope of picking up some sur-

famous Castle line of steamships, running between South Africa and London. She was of about 2,350 tons register, and was last heard of at La Palmas, Canary islands on June 12, Friday last.

Verified in London. LONDON. June 17.-Inquiries made the office of the Castle line confirm the dispatches from Brest telling of the loss of the large passenger steamship Drummond Castle. The news soon spread and some affecting scenes were witnessed in Fenchurch street at the offices of the company. Telegrams have been pouring in on the line officials ever since the disaster became known. The Castle line officials have issued a statement, saying the Drummond Castle struck a rock and was not in

collision with an unknown steamer. DE MORES REPORTED KILLED.

The Erratic Marquis Left France to Fight English in the Soudan. PARIS, June 17 .- A dispatch received here from Tunis this evening announces that a report is current there that the Marquis De Mores, well known in New York and in the Western part of the United States, has been killed south of Tripoli. It is added that all of the De Mores party, to the number of thirtyfive, were massacred. He was on his way according to report, to the Soudan in order to enlist with the Arab chieftains

Has Venezuela Invaded Guiana? LONDON, June 17 .- At the Colonial Office this evening it was stated that nothing can be said at present in regard to the report published in New York that Ven-ezuelan troops had entered the territory in dispute with British Gulana and that a British surveying party had been ordered to stop work and has appealed to the Colonial authorities for support.

SHARPSHOOTERS' PRIZES.

Awards in the National Tournament at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.-Final results of the sharpshooters' national tournament, Sharpshooters' Association Park, this city, were obtained this afternoon, and the prizes, which aggregated in value \$5,000, were awarded to the successful contestants. One hundred and twenty representatives of the Sharpshooters' Association of the United States shot for prizes. H. M. The First National Bank and the Bank Pope, of Hartford, Conn., was crowned "king" of the point and king targets. As prizes he received a silver water pitcher and two cups, valued at \$150. Prizes were awarded to fifty contestants in the point and king contest. The best five scores were made by the following: H. M. Pope, 160; Emil Berg. Davenport, Ia., 148; E. F. Richter, Milwaukee, 140; Andrew McBean, St. Louis, 139; Louis Schweighoeffer, St. Louis,

> Forty-seven prizes were given in th man target contests, and the first five scores follow: David Rapp, St. Louis, 95; David Hoyt, Worthington, Minn., 94; J. D. Regemilier, Davenport, 34; Max Roesen thai, Milwaukee, 33; Andrew McBean, St

On the Carondalet people's target fifty prizes were awarded. The first five follow: H. M. Pope, 94; Charles Askins, Marion III., 94; David Harlem, Worthington, Minn. 93; D. Shneidewind, Belleville, 93; E. H Richter, 93.

On the Stich target the first five winners out of a total of thirty-six awarded were: S. F. Trounstiz, Cincinnati, 42; Michael Reingel, St. Louis, 109; Frank Knapp, St. Louis, 115; Charles B. Vesler, Cincinnati, 162: Dr. August Schmidt, St. Louis, 98. In the field target contests prizes wer awarded as follows: Andrew McBean, St Louis, 66; C. B. Vestler, Cincinnati, 64; W. Hazenzahl, Cincinnati, 62; Vincent Rapp, jr., St. Louis, 62; L. Schwigoeffer, St. Louis,

Union target prizes: George T. Dunn, St. Louis, 209; Andrew McBean, St. Louis, 208; E. D. Payne, Cincinnati, 200; David Wiget, St. Louis, 197; H. Speeling, Pittsburg, 193,

Minister Kurino's Successor. SAN FRANCISCO, June 17 .- Among several distinguished Japanese just arrived from the Orient is Hosie Turi, envoy ex-traordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Washington, who will succeed Mr. Kurino. who has been sent as minister to Italy. Another is L. Haykawa. councilor of the Japanese Minister of Finance, who is on hi way to London to receive the balance of the money due the Japanese from China as indemnity incurred during the late war.

Suicide Runs in the Family. ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 17.-R. J. Dain-gerfield, one of the best-known residents of this city and member of a family which has been prominent in social and business affairs in this section for many years, committed suicide at his home to-day. Melancholia, induced by worry over financial affairs and family troubles, caused the deed. The suicide's brother Henry killed himself in the same bourse about two years are in the same house about two years ago.

Rule for Convention Tickets. CHICAGO, Ill., June 17.-A ruling was made yesterday by the chairman of the Western Passenger Association to the effect that it is competent for the roads, members of the association, to sell tickets to the annual convention of the National Educational Association at Buffalo via the lake route from Chicago WM. M. BIRD. is. & CO., 29 East Market Str.

or Milwaukee, going by lake and returning by rail or going both ways by lake, or going by rail and returning by lake. In making rates by such routes, however, the baris tendered by the lake-and-rail lines wast be maintained and no fare less than Creatern roads which stock the Western thankets with tickets and then have their connections redeem them, when they are bought for the purpose of testing the market. The Western roads have been losing per cent. on such transactions. They have become tired of the operation and they propose either to make the issuing roads redeem the tickets or boycott them.

THE KAISER'S CHILDREN.

Spartan Ideas on the Subject of Education and Discipline.

Philadelphia Ledger. How the German Emperor will bring up his only daughter is no subject of wonder-ment to the Berliners. They know that, Princess as she is, she will be taught to be a good housewife, to sew, to cook, perhaps, and to order dinner, certainly. For the sovereign's ideal woman is a strictly domestic person, and his ideal man is a streety de-soldier. His little boys haven't much fun in their daily lives. Concerning these lives the sketch says: In the Spartan upbringing of his children the Kaiser rivals his ancestor, Friedrich Wilhelm, of Prussia. According to Klaus-mann's "Leben in Deutchen Kaiserhaus," the life of the royal children at Berlin is not sweetened by hours of inactivity. In their years of infancy the Kaiserin minis-ters to almost all their wants, spends good part of the day with them, a into all their amusements. W Princes arrive at the age of nine things are all changed and it is all work. They are then allowed about an hour and a haif of their waking hours to themselves; all the rest of their day is spent in study and physical training. Even in holiday time their tutors acompany them to superin

work for the Crown Prince and his two brothers. In summer the happy dreams of childhood are disturbed at 6 o'clock, in win-ter at 7. Breakfast, consisting of one cup of tea and a roll, is served at 7:30. From 8 until 9:30 they are hard at work at lessons, to help the digestion of which they the supplied with a second Frauhstuck of bread, with water tinged with red wine. Immediately afterwards they start on their books again, but mental exercise is mixed with physical, and an hour is spent in gymnastics and horse exercise, which lasts till 1:15. Thereupon they accompany to dinner the military and civil governors of the castle, and, following this, they have a brief breathing time to themselves. But happy moments soon fly away, and again they have to be at their exercises—this time science and music till 6 o'clock. Then supper is served, and by 8 o'clock they are

to the utmost, and, that they sho derstand the principles of war thoroughly, a miniature fortress has been built for them of solid masonry; the walls are nine feet high, and in the revolving towers the beleagured have the opportunity of repeil-ing hostilities by means of miniature Krupp guns and all the latest imple of modern warfare.

Wild, Weird Suggestion.

Long ago there was a bashful lover, on Myles Standish, who got John Alden, his friend and pupil, to plead his cause with the maiden he admired. The maid listencoldly for a time, and finally remarked: "Why don't you speak for yourself.
John?" These the hay scales fell from
John's eyes and he whooped with joy and
wonder, and so they were married and
Myles Standish went and joined a monastery or got into a fight or did some other thing to make him forget.
That is the preface. It precedes Out in Ohio is a man. He President. He has adopted a friend to urge his suit for the votes of his party. This friend has shown so much more hustle, so much more snap, so much more impude in this courtship, that people are forgett all about the bashful lover in his log ca in the shades of Canton, and who knows when Mr. Hanna enters the conhall to order all knees to bow at McKinley's name, some momentous person may not scream out, "What's the matter with Hanna? He's all right." And forthwith Mr. Hanna might become President of the United States.

Bad Men.

St. Louis Special. Up on Chestnut street a man named Momuch frequented by newspaper men. Yesterday morring, while a few of them were waiting for their breakfasts, they employed their time tracing on a large white piece of paper the inscription, "Welcome to Our Colored Brethren." When they went out they carried the card with them and pasted it upon the window. In half an hour Mr. upon the window. In half an hour Mr. cLaughlin had such a rush of hungry colred men on his place that he was for close the doors to avoid hurting their feel-ings. When he went out on the sidewall and saw the sign he fell down in a fit.

Representative Hitt Recovering. WASHINGTON, June 12.—Representative Hitt, of Illinois, has been ill for three weeks with a severe cold, which greatly weakened his system, enfeebled by his long filness of last summer. He has im-proved considerably the past week, however, and was able to move about to-day.

Fell Four Stories and May Die. NEW YORK, June 17.-L. P. Hanson, a member of the City Council of Fremont, Neb., fell from the fourth story window of the Hotel Denmark to-day and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull and several lacerated wounds in the face. His condition is regarded as very serious

New Version.

Philadelphia Record. Hoax-Why do you call her a spinster! Joax-Yes; but she rides a wheel

I was a sufferer for eight years from Eczema, but now am entirely cured. The palms of my hands were covered and badly inflamed; little white blisters appeared, then would peel off, leaving a red, smeoth surface, which would burn like fire and itch. On the inside of the upper part of my limbs, great red blotches would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would lie ing would begin. Night after night I would lie awake and scratch, and almost go wild. I got a box of Curicuna, and a bottle of Curicuna Resolvent, and after a few applications I noticed the redness and inflammation disappear; before I had used one bex there was not a sign of Ecosmoleft. I can truthfully assert that \$2.00 worth of Curicuna Remedies cured me.

JOHN D. PORTE, Pittsburg, Pa.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT. - Warm boths with Cu-TICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (cint-ment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest Soid throughout the world. Price. Currerna, Me.s. Soar, 25c.; Ersotverr. Sec. and \$1. Porran Dave

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND To-day, 3:30 Play Ball!

INDIANAPOLIS vs. DETROIT Chapman's Automatic Baseball

Every Play of the Great Game at Detroit Reproduced by Figures three feet nigh. Prices: 15c and 25c. Score Cards Free.

WILDWOOD - Hillnois St. and - TO-NIGHT -Temple Opera Co.

Presenting "MASCOT." Reserved seats, 25c and 50c, on sale at Big Four Office. ARMSTRONG PARK

"THE TWO ORPHANS."

\$75.00